Recent Meteoric Investigations.

On the tenth of July the earth passed through the first of the two great rivers of meteors which intersect its orbit; and on November 18 or 14 it will encounter another shower of shooting stars, of equal magnitude. The band recently traversed, known in ancient times as the Tears of St. Lawrence, is about 10,948,000,000 miles in its greatest diameter, and 4,043,350 miles wide at the point of the earth's crossing.

in its greatest diameter, and 4,043,360 miles wide at the point of the earth's crossing.

Probably the most recent investigations into the nature of the erratic masses which constitute these vast belts are those made by Father Ferrari and others in the fall of last year, recently published in Les Mondes. They are based principally upon the observation of a remarkably brilliant serolite, which fell near Orvinia, in Italy, during the latter part of August, 1872. The course of the body was from the southward and eastward, it appearing at first quite small and emitting a reddish light which gradually increased in brilliancy, leaving behind a misty train. Suddenly the boilde fiamed up apparently as large as the moon, and then instantly disappeared, a long cloud of serpentine form remaining in its place. About three minutes after, a violent explosion was heard, followed by two others of less intensity. From the point of first observation to that of its disappearance, the meteor traveled over a trajectory of 63 miles, and its altitude at the beginning was measured at 30°, corresponding to an elevation of about 114 miles. The first detonation took place at a height of 10.2 miles, and the final bursting into small fragments at a few hundred feet above the earth. The velocity of the mass was calculated at 32.3 miles per second.

In order to determine the amount of heat developed by the aerolite after entering our atmosphere, Schiapparelli's investigations were employed. Applying suitable formules to the case in point and assuming the specific heat of the body to be 22 of 1° centigrade, which is not far from the truth, it has been found that the augmentation of temperature, after plunging into the earth's atmosphere would be 3400 for the case in point and assuming into the earth's atmosphere would be 3400 for the case in point and assuming into the earth's atmosphere would be 3400 for the case in point and assuming into the earth's atmosphere would be 3400 for the case in point and assuming into the earth's atmosphere wou

augmentation of temperature, after plunging into the earth's atmosphere would be 3,468,107.8° Fahrenheit, a degree far more than sufficient to explain the phenomena of light and heat, as well as of the explosion or total dispersion of immense masses.

nomena of light and heat, as well as of the explosion or total dispersion of immense masses.

A number of fragments of the meteorite above referred to, quite small in every instance, were picked up and subjected to careful examination. The mass was crystalline, and formed of various substances. An angle was pollahed with difficulty, owing to the extreme hardness. An abundance of malleable granules of nickleiferous iron were recognized. The interior of the fragments appeared porous, but outside they were covered with a pellicle of vitrified natter. Beyond the iron above mentioned, the greater part of the mass contained soluble siticates, principally those of magnesium and of iron. From the fact that it has been noted that the meteors of the August and November showers, traveling at the rate of from 36 to 40 miles per second, find an insurmountable obstacle in the atmosphere, Schiapparelli has pointed out that only bodies of an enormous magnitude would be able to penetrate it and reach the surface of the earth in a fragmentary condition. Ferrari observes that, from this, it may be considered that the meteor he describes, having a velocity nearly equal to the above, must have been of tremendous size, and he notes, as a remarkable fact, that an unusual number of these bodies, ten in all, fell in Europe between July and September of last year.

The author states the result of his observation with the following conclusions previously enunciated by Schiapperelli:

The intimate correlation between the comets, shooting stars, and meteorites is now placed beyond doubt, and the immense velocity observed in some meteorrites renders it impossible to, ascribe to them a planetary origin; consequently the hypothesis of stellar origin is the most probable. 2. From this supposition, the masses come from the single body, since divers cases demonstrate the fact that they arrive from totally different regions in stellar space.

single body, since divers cases demonstrate the fact that they arrive from totally different regions in stellar space. 8. The hypothesis admitted, it must follow that the chemical and molecular structure of the bodies of the universe, altuated in different positions, must be of similar nature to that of the meteorites

themselves.

The below given views regarding the mineralogical structure and composition of aerolites are ascribed to Danbree, and are the results of examination both by spectral and chemical analysis: 1. Hundreds of analyses by the most eminent chemists prove that meteorites contain no simple body unknown to our globe. 2. There have been recnognized with certainty twenty-two elements, given below in the descending order of their importance: iron, magnesium, silicon, oxygen, nickel, cobalt, chromium, manganese, titanium, tin, copper, aluminum, potasium, sodium, calcium, areenic, phospherus, nitrogen, sulphur, chlorine, carbon, and hydrogen. It is a very curious fact that the three bodies which predominate in nearly svery meteorite, iron, silicon and oxygen, are also those which predominate in the earth. S. Meteorites have also many peculiar mineral compounds, principally nickeliferous iren, sulphide of iron and of nickel (schriebersite) and sulphide of iron (trollite). There are also common to the meteorites of the earth a great number of combinations, similar not only in chemical composition but even in crystalline form.

4. Meteorites indicate in a measure the temperature at their formation, and that by which they are caused to disaggregate. 5. Lastly, these bodies demonstrate the existence of innumerable masses disseminated through the remotest regions of space, which would be completely unknown were it not for their sudden and splendid apparitions.— Scientific American.

An Alligator on the Rampage.

A rather singular but well authenticated story comes to us from Baker county concerning the queer conduct of an alligator which inhabited a large pond, called the Gdose pond, near Lomax, on the line of the Bouth and North Alabama railroad. A gentleman was going to the saw-mill, with one or more logs drawn by oxen, when he was attacked en route by one of the many alligators which it seems inhabit that curious spot. The gentleman who was a plucky fallow, showed fight, and, as in carnest of his hostile purpose, threw a pole-axe at his alligatorship, which the latter disposed of as a hungry man would dispose of a choice sandwich. In plain English, he swallowed it, and then as an earnest of what As proposed to do, made for his assailant, who fearing that he might follow the axe if he remained, fied for dear life. The alligator then attacked the oxen, and had succeeded in killing one when the gentleman, having secured reinforcements, returned to the assault. An immediate attack enaued, which resulted, after much effort, in the death of the ampibious brute. It measured seven feet in length, and was regarded as a fearful object even in death. The goose pond in which his interesting family yet reside, is on the premises of Col. J. W. Hughes, of this city. We are informed that a petition is now being circulated among the citizens of that vicinity, the cessence of which is a request to the colonel to remove his little pests to Montgomery, or some other place beyond the limits of Baker county. The people say that the alligators have very open countenances, but that not even a Yankee clock-peddler can take a man in quicker than they. Hence it is that they so earnestly desire and request their removal. We protest, however, against their being brought to Montgomery. A judicious alligator might do the State some service here, especially during a session of the Legislature, but the untrained animal might be indiscriminate. We can do without him.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Let Your Wife Know.

It is a custom too common with the men of the world to keep their families in utter ignorance of the situation of their business. The wife knows nothing, has not even an idea of the amount of her husband's fortune, whether it is to be counted by the hundreds or the thousands. What can a woman kept in such ignorance learn? She spends as a matter of course, all he gives her to spend, with the full confidence that when it is gone, and she asks for it, he will give her more. If an unmarried woman works, she may go with a bold, unblushing face, and demand nothing, her claim is only for bare necessity; and generous men. on that account, are too often indulgent, too fearful of letting a wife know the exact state of their finances. 'Tis all wrong.

Husband and wife have a mutual interest; every woman should know the exact state of her husband's finances, understand his plans, and aid him. If possible, with her counsels, and then these terrible catastrophes would not so often happen. Many a wife who is plunging her husband deeper and deeper into debt through ignorance, would, if she knew his embarrasments, be the first to save, and with true womanly sympathy and generosity, he ip him to reinstate the fallen fortunes.

true womanly sympathy and generosity help him to reinstate the fallen fortunes

Save the Surface Water.

A trip through this State recently satisfies the writer that something should be done to remedy the terrible waste which is occurring yearly by the water which falls in the shape of snow and rain, as it passes entirely from the control of the land-owners and occupants. There are thousands of rocky glens where reservoirs could be constructed that would be of inestimable value, as compared with their present utility, in holding that important fertilizer, water. There are millions of acres belonging to the readers of the Tribuns that would be quadrupled in value by having water held in reserve to be used through just such a "dry spell" as frequently afflicts some portions of this and other States. There is a little ditch running round the brow of a dry knoli, 200 miles north of this city, that was constructed by the writer thirty-five years structed by the writer thirty-five years since, which takes the water that would otherwise go to make a awamp, and it is distributed with great advantage over a surface that would produce next to nothing without this water.—F.M. Shaw, N.F.

An Oregon Cloudburst.

On June 29, Union and vicinity was visited by the heaviest rain and hall storm ever known in this valley. It commenced at 2 o'clock, and in less than thirty minutes the whole face of the country was a lake of water. A waterspout burst on the hills directly north of the farms of Mrs. Cates and Mrs. D. R. Benson, about two miles east of Union, and the whole face of the hill was one grand, roaring cataract from summit to base, the water in some of the gulches being six set deep, washing hundreds of tons of stone down into the road and fields below, many of which would weigh from 300 to 500 pounds, and two or three have been estimated at 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. It ruined Mr. Benson's garden, and uprooted some of his apple trees; washed down and carried away nearly a half-mile of sence on the Lawrence ranch, and ruined what grain chanced to be in its way. The hall-tones were not large, but in some places they fell very thick, and where they were washed in drifts they may be found to the depth of six inches.—Bed Rock (Ors.) Democrat.

taken on an empty stomach appears to have produced most startling effects. He states that immediately after imbibling it his ideas acquired unusual profundity, his style in writing was cold but correct, while on the other hand, his temper underwent a pernicious change—that is, he became morose, egotistical, and generally disagreeable. A moderate breakfast restored him to his normal state, and the disappearance of intellectual profundity was compensated for by an influx of genial and generous ideas—such, at least, being the modest testimony of M. Cabasson in his own case.

Good Luck by the Bushel.

Good Luck by the Bushel.

It is seldom that the poor and deserving class of a community happen to a "good streak of luck," and the fickle goddess of fortune apparently aims her shafts above those whose condition in life would be benefited by the bestowal of her favors. An honest, hardworking machinist, named Joseph P. Police, has been at work in the State road shops in this city for a long time, and was accounted by the "bossee" as one of their steadlest and most reliable workmen, who supported his small family by the daily sweat of his brow. There was living in the city of Charleston, S. C., an old uncle of Mr. Police, who fell sick and sent for his nephew to come to his bedside. Arriving at Charleston, he at once repaired to the stately mansion of the sick man, and there found his relative on a dying bed. No time was lost in stating to his visitor why he was sent for, and he was then told that he had left his entire estate, amounting to \$52,000, to his sole heir. At the same time he drew from under his pillow over \$1,700 in cash, besides several gold watches and other valuables. The old man at length died, and on examining into his effects Mr. Police found himself the fortunate possesor of vast amounts of railroad and bank stocks, gold, real estate, and a splendid mansion in the city, of Charleston, in all amounting to the above sum. Mr. Police, after rewarding his uncle's faithful housekeeper to the above sum. Mr. Police, after rewarding his uncle's faithful housekeeper to the amount of over \$2,000, made arrangements to return to Atlanta, where he arrived a much richer man then when he left it. In looking through one trunk Mr. Police discovered \$000 in gold, which was rather a surprise, and which seems to have been overlooked in the deed. Of course this good fortune, if judiciously handled, will render Mr. Police comfortable the remainder of his life. It is stated that his uncle possessed large means in Europe, which will go to his relatives in that country. Mr. Police takes his new estate with much sang fro

Early vs. Late Lambs.

Early vs. Late Lambs.

A writer in the Hearth and Home says last spring, in a flock of thirty sheep, he had a dozen February lambs, and only one death among them. The breeds are thoroughbred Cotswold and grade Southdown. The result, he thinks, is mainly owing to prompt attention at weaning-time, and regular feeding. The sheep had a large open shed facing the south, with a run of a yard in which there were no other animals. In a yard frequented by cattle and horses, they frequently get injured and premature births are caused. They have been fed regularly on good hay, turnips, carrots, and Indian meal in moderate quantities. The aim has been to keep them in good thriving condition. For this purpose he regards roots as valuable in connection with other feed. The appetite has been uniformly good and the lambs have had plenty of milk from the start. With suitable care and shelter, he regards the risk of having lambs in February as not much greater than that of having them in May. The profit is altogether on the side of early lambs. The market is exceedingly bare in May and June, and is not well supplied up to the middle of July. The butchers talk seductively, and if you are not foolish enough to sell them you can get your own price for lambs dressed at home and sold in the nearest village. The winter lambs, well cared for, will bring from \$8 to \$10 cach if sold by the first of July. If only ready for market by August or September, they will hardly bring half these prices. for market by August or September, will hardly bring half these prices.

Rev. Rewman Hall Sues for a Divorce

Very many persons will regret, says an English paper, though there are many who will not be surprised, to learn that the Rev. Newman Hall has been compelled to appear in the Divorce Court. This estimable gentleman has been sorely tried in his domestic life. His marriage was rather a romantic one, and arose out of an attachment which his wife formed for him while he was acting as her tutor. She was a daughter of a Scotch gentleman, well known in the religious world, and whose life he afterwards wrote. Those who knew husband and wife were astonished at the admirable manner in which he conducted himself towards a lady whose capricious and uncertain temper seemed almost to suggest mental rather than moral defect. Some years ago it was said Mr. Hall bore this last injury patiently; but it would seem that some fresh wrong had been committed, and he has now filed a petition in the Divorce Court, alleging adultery on the part of his wife with a man named Richardson.

How to Use a Spade.

phide of iron (trollite). There are also common to the meteorites of the earth a great number of combinations, similar not only in chemical composition but even in crystalline form.

4. Meteorites indicate in a measure the temperature at their formation, and that by which they are caused to disaggregate.

5. Lastly, these bodies demonstrate the existence of innumerable masses disseminated through the remoteat regions of space, which would be completely unknown were it not for their sudden and splendid apparitions.—Scientific American.

M. Cabasson is credited with having ground is not more than four inches; theme, the effect of diet on the moral and intellectual faculties of man. In a passage of "Les Miserables," Victor Hugo likens French vivacity to the light French wines, and English ponderosity to "porterbeer;" and many Frenchmen are convinced that the distinguishing traits of the two nations may, in a great measure, mitted suicide by taking poison. Their dead bodies were found on the floor of their apartment. They had been married two months. Jealousy was the cause.

Were not large, but in some places they fell very thick, and where they were they were they were they be found to the depth of six inches.—Bed Rock (Ore.)

The Effects of Diet.

M. Cabasson is credited with having ground is not more than four inches; then he draws back the spadeful is to be taken up, taking ground is not more than four inches; then he draws back the spadeful is not more than four inches; then he draws back the spade allttie, which takes off much of the friction of the depth on the moral and intellectual faculties of man. In a passage of much of the friction of the depth on the moral and intellectual faculties of man. In a passage with the foot them sends the blade down its full depth. A backward pressure with the distinguishing traits of the two nations may, in a great measure, but were it is wanted. There is no raking or "sputtering" needed to make the ground level. A slight tap with the corner of the spade makes the work as r

Personal Neatness.

With the best intentions of personal needness, thany persons are unable to make the impression of their company wholly agreeable. They may remember with advantage that attention to rinsing the mouth with some fluid six times a day is not too much pains to make themselves acceptable to others. There is no surer passport to esteem than an innocent, cleanly, taintiess person, which wins upon one before moral virtues have time to make their way. If you think this has been said too often, study the personal appearance of the well-bred people you meet for the next month. The result will satisfy you that those who are as neat as white cets are as one to fifteen of the careless, easily satisfied sort. Slight disorders make themselves known by the sickly oder of the insensible perspiration, quite sensible to others at once, though the person most interested is the last to become conscious of it. The least care permissible, even in cold weather, to those who would make their physical purity as sure as their moral state, is bathing with hot water and scap twice a week from head to foot. Carbolic tollet soap is the best for common use, as it heals and removes all the roughness and "breaking out" not of the gravest sort. Ladies whose rough complexions are a continual mortification to them, have found them entirely cleared by the use of this soap. The slight unpleasant oder of the acid present soon disappears after washing, and it may be overcome by using a few spoonfuls of perfume in the water.

PRRRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.—This unparalleled preparation is receiving more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pains, than any other medicine ever offered to the public. And these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence, and every rank of life. Physicians of the first respectability, and perfectly conversant with the nature of diseases and remedies, recommend this as one of the most effectual in the line of preparations for the cure of Cholera, Cholera Morbus and kindred bowel troubles now so common among the people.

the people.

Popular Fallacy and Deceptions.—
It is an infirmity of man to cling to the teachings of a pust generation, and to stubbornly resist the light of reform and progress. Health-reform and Temperancegrowth are jealously watched over by the Poison Bitters compounders. One great prevailing deception of the presentage, is the impression that every human biped of either sex must be stimulated, and the poisoned chalice is labeled "Medicated Bitters," the better to palliate their use and prolong the epidemic. One of the most zealous workers to cure this malady, Dr. Joseph Walker, Inventor and Proprietor of the famed California Vinggar Bitters, believes in making Bitters that are "true medicine," and advises the sick man to swallow a draught that will wash out the Leprosy of his disease. In this faith he is steadfast, and his Vinkgar Bitters, though a contradiction to the general character of all other Bitters, are, as a great success and Life Vitaliser, evidence of one popular fallacy and corrected.

Many of our readers, who are looking

Many of our readers, who are looking about for something to do, can find pleasant and profitable employment in the business of life insurance. It requires no capital, save a horse and buggy to travel through the county, and to active men the recompense is certain. We recommend the selection of some strong old company like the New York Life, with large assets and liberal plans, one that is popular wherever known, and one too that everybody knows. A man who takes applications for life insurance is doing good. It is in every sense a good business. A letter dropped to the home office of this company, at 346 and 348 Broadway, New York, will meet with a ready response. Try it.

Wanted.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY of the United States of America, wants an agent in every town in the country, and will pay liberally for busi-ness secured. The principal features of the Company are its great financial strength, its low premiums, and its liberal policies. Its plans are easily understood, and those devoting only a portion of their time to insurance are enabled often times time to insurance are enabled often times to accomplish gratifying results. We do not know of a company better deserving of patronage by those wanting insurance, nor one with which an agent could more advantageously connect himself. E. A. Rollins is President, and Jay Cooke is Chairman of the Finance Committee. Address branch office of Company, at Philadelphia.

—President Welch, of the Iowa Agri-cultural College, has declined the offer of President of the Arkansas Industrial Col-

PERSPIRATION has no effect on the Elm-wood and Warwick collars. They retain their shape under all ordinary circum-stances, and are the best to wear in warm weather. - Com.

body with your offensive breath, cure your Catarrh upon which it depends. \$500 reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. It is sold by drug-

GREAT harm and discomfort is caused by the use of purgatives which gripe and rack the system. Parsons' Purgative Pills are free from all impure matter, and are mild and health-giving in their operation.

AT this season of the year cramps and pain in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhoa, &c., are quite common, and should be checked at once. Johnson's Anodyne Liminate is the best article that can be used in all such cases, and should be kept in every family. Used internally.

HOARSENESS.—Carry a bottle of Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, or Honey Syrup, in your pocket, and moisten your throat with it every half hour, or hour, and it will restore the voice in twenty-four hours. It is of incalculable value to singers and public speakers, removes in a few minutes the huskiness of the voice, restoring its natural smoothness.

COLIC AND CRAMP are instantly cured by one dose of Dr. Miller's Magnetic Baim. Do not fail to keep a bottle in the house. 25 cts. is the price.

See advertisement in this paper.

Tun late Gov. Geary pronounced Dr. Shallen-berger's Fever and Ague Antidote a public be ne-faction. A single trial will establish its merit.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—The contents of the August number are excellent. "Life on an Island, by Reien C. Weeks; "Claire's Acan Island, by Helen C. Weeks; "Claire's Acquaintance with a Royal Princess," by Caroline Marsh Crane, and "Hitlden Treasure," by Mary A. Denison, are continued. In addition to these there are several short and entertaining stories and poems. "Among the Flowers" is the title of a very pretty frontispiece. A picture-story—"Rum and Ruin"—is given in this number. The terms of this popular little monthly are only \$1.5) a year, and in addition to the magazine you will get two beautiful chromos. Extraordinary inducements are offered for clubs. Sixty cents will secure a canvassing outfit, including both chromos. Address Jour E. Millan, Publisher, 164 Randolph street, Chicago.

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Murse.

Mus. Winslow's Bootzino Synup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with nover-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remody in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHCEA IN CHILDREW, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-elmile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

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Children Often Look Pale and Sick.

from no other cause than having worms in the stom-BROWN'S VERMIPHOR COMPITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly wurrs, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm prepara-tions.

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Is the best remody in the world for the following complaints, vis.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Bide, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billous Colic, Neuralgis, Cholers, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chilis and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely remove the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

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For sale by all Druggists.

Medicinal Polsons on the Wane.

The patriarche took no mercury, no bismuth, no odine, no bromide of potassium, no strychoria, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen ! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking note of its d returning to the first principles of medication. Hostelter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also the most popular. Thousands of persoas who only a few years as o believed implicitly is all the poisons which figure in the pharmacopula, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all-sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, billous complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the siomach, the liver, the discharging organs and the brais. The time is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklesely administered by practitioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be ulterly discarded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally shead of the professionals, have aiready put the dangerous preparations as and and acopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every aliment except the organic and deadly contarious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon the public confidence and it now takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufact red in this country.

CRAMPS, Colic, Cholera, Dysentery and Diareven know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had

CRAMPS, Colio, Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhosa, as well as all Affections of the Bowels, are readily mastered and thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminstive Baleam.

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Dressed	6.25 7.50 4.00 6.25 19% 19% 6.50 7.25 1.40 1.47 54 56 41 43
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OTTON—Middling FLOUR—Good to Choice. WHEAT—Spring No. 2. OORN—Western Mixed OATS—Western, New HYE—Western. PORK—Mess, New	17.75 6 18.00
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11 11 No. 2.	7.50 6 9.50 6.00 6 6.50 1.23 6 1.24 1.20 2 1.22
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FLOUR—Family WHEAT—Red, New CORN—New OATS—New BARLEY COTTON—Middling LARD FORK—Mass, New	\$ 6.25 @ 6.50 1.27 @ 1.30
CORN-New	4) @ 48 3) @ 4]
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CORN-No. 2, Mixed	30 6 80%
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WOOL —Tub-washed—Choice Unwashed—Choice	18 4 6 08 K
Unwashed-Choice.	. 80 @ 35
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CORN-Mixed	. 65 (2) 70
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HAY-1-Time PORK-Meas BACON-6ides SUGAR-Fair MOLASSES-Strictly Prime COTTON-Middling	101/0
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